

SARC. In 1987, additional remains and funerary objects from one individual included in the 1986 reburial were found in SARC collections.

Based on the associated funerary objects and cranial morphology, these human remains have been determined to be Native American. Based on manner of interments and material culture, the Vermillion Bluff Village has been identified as an occupation site with two archeological components, Oneota (1000 A.D.- contact period) and Historic (post-1800 A.D.). The cranial morphology of this individual exhibits physical characteristics consistent with people associated with the Oneota Aspect, such as the Ioway.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the two objects listed above are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony. Lastly, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Renee Boen, Curator, South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, P.O. Box 1257, Rapid City, SD 57709-1257; telephone: (605) 394-1936, before May 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Iowa Tribe of Kansas and Nebraska, Iowa Tribe of Oklahoma and the Otoe-Missouria Tribe of Oklahoma

may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 21, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-11104 Filed 4-24-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Todd County, SD in the Possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Todd County, SD in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC) professional staff and contract specialists in physical anthropology and archeology in consultation with representatives of the Blackfeet Nation of Montana.

In 1989, following the notification of the SARC by the landowner, Clifford Klein, human remains representing one individual were recovered from the eroding bank of a stock dam in Todd County (39TD52), SD by James Haug, South Dakota State Archeologist, SARC. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects were present.

Based on cranial morphology and dentition, this individual has been identified as Native American. Craniometric measurements of these human remains indicate they are consistent with present-day Blackfeet people. Consultation evidence including oral tradition provided by Blackfeet Nation representatives indicate that south-central South Dakota was part of their original territory, and they often conducted exchanges and trade in the area. Historical documents also mention Blackfeet travelling parties near the Black Hills with Gros Ventre (Atsina); and associations with Arapaho and Cheyenne in places as distant as the South Plains.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Blackfeet Nation of Montana.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Blackfeet Nation of Montana. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Renee Boen, Curator, South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, P.O. Box 1257, Rapid City, SD 57709-1257; telephone: (605) 394-1936, before May 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Blackfeet Nation of Montana may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: April 21, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,
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Manager, Archeology and Ethnography
Program.*

[FR Doc. 98-11103 Filed 4-24-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Pierre, SD in the Possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains from Pierre, SD in the possession of the South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center, Rapid City, SD.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by South Dakota State Archaeological Research Center (SARC) professional staff and contract specialists in physical anthropology and archeology in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated